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REPUBLICANS PACK THE DRILLSHED TO LISTEN TO SOUND DOCTRINES

THE rally of the Republican Party under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, was a tremendous triumph at the Drill Shed last night. The speakers were in good form and delivered addresses calculated to impress their audience which was one of the largest ever gathered for political purposes in the old armory.

From door to proscenium arch a mass of humanity surged in the building. Everywhere was evidence that the Republican Party has come to stay and had entered the political field to win out at the election in November. Several hundred chairs occupied the main portion of the armory. A great mass of men and women stood in the rear of the hall, the line extending far out into the parade ground. In the audience was a large number of ladies. Their presence and the general makeup of the vast audience was a sufficient to characterize it as one of the most orderly ever gathered there. There were even a few Democrats and Independents. They were put in the best of humor by the oratorical bouquets thrown at them by the leader of the Republican party, Candidate Samuel Parker.

ON THE STAGE.

The stage was filled with the speakers and the candidates elected by the Fourth and Fifth precincts to represent them in the next Legislature. President Lorrin Andrews of the Young Men's Republican Club presided over the meeting, introducing the speakers, and behind him sat the candidates. Among them were Samuel Parker, J. L. Kaulukou, W. C. Achi, George R. Carter, Jonah Kumalea, William Haywood, T. McCants Stewart, W. J. Colono, Enoch Johnson, L. L. McCandless, A. C. M. Robertson, B. H. Wright, Wm. Aylett, J. H. Boyd and Clarence Crabbe.

The Republican Quartet composed of Messrs. Beardslee, Rockwell, Coelho and Melvin, occupied a prominent position on the stage and rendered several selections during the evening, one of which, a topical song composed for the occasion, caught the fancy of the audience exceedingly. A band also enlivened the interim between speeches with stirring marches and selections.

WHO MADE SPEECHES.

The speeches were for the most part instructive in detail and meant to educate rather than to amuse. The principles of the Republican party, its aims and pledges were brought out in a manner which all could readily understand. The principles involved in the platform of the Independents and the Democrats were torn to shreds under the skillful treatment accorded them by Hon. William Haywood and T. McCants Stewart. The Independent leader, Robert Wilcox, was shown to be looking out for himself, and not for his party or his friends.

The great armory was filled when Hon. Samuel Parker entered the door. The moment his well-known figure was caught sight of a tumultuous cheering greeted him as he walked up the aisle and stepped upon the stage.

Lorrin Andrews, president of the Young Men's Republican Club, opened the meeting using a soda water bottle in lieu of a gavel. "We have met tonight," said he, "to ratify the choice of the Republican party throughout the city. We have most of us shown our appreciation of the choice the members of the convention have made. The delegates chosen to go to the district conventions and to the Territorial convention represented the result of the careful selection of the Republicans of the Hawaiian Islands. They represented them in convention because they were elected from the people and the choice of candidates which they have made is of men who will be a credit to the country."

"I will now introduce to you a man who really needs no introduction to the people of Hawaii—The Hon. Samuel Parker, our next delegate to Congress."

SAM PARKER TALKS.

He said: "I have just a few remarks to make. There are in this audience those who differ with me politically. All I would ask of those who know me and who do differ with my views, is not to feel hurt at anything I say about them or their parties."

"Now follow Republicans we have a contract on our hands; pardon me if I say it by that name. The Democrats are in the field, and the Independents are represented by a man named Wilcox. He is the one we have to be afraid of. These men work together in this campaign as they as well close our doors and let Wilcox go to Washington."



SAMUEL PARKER, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

won't be able to do this unless we all work and pull together to the end.

"I am not ashamed to ask the Democrats to come in and join us (laughter). Although I don't agree with them politically, they are my friends. I know the Hawaiians, and as I am yet a young man, I know I can go among them and get them to vote for the Republican party. It is as I said to the President a short time since—the Hawaiians here need cultivation; I say so now."

"We have done well here in a short time with the organization of the Republican party. But we must continue that splendid work. You all know what we need for our harbor. Here is the harbor of Honolulu, there is another at Hilo, at Kona, at Kahului, or perhaps Kihali. They need improvement. Whether they will be improved or not depends upon the result of the ballot in November. How can we do it? By sending an Independent delegate to Congress? No, sir. Shall we send a Democrat? No, sir. We must send a Republican. (Applause.) You will say I am working for myself. The fact is I am ready to bow down to you, however, and work for any man as long as he is a Republican. (Applause.) I see the Independents are smiling. Let them smile while they can."

MISLED BY WILCOX.

"I will do all in my power to help the Republican party. I will go around the island of Hawaii stumping for the party. That is my home. I was born there. I know that my island needs lots of hustling. My friends say, don't mind Prince David, he is having a good time over there. That is all right; let him work. I will work, too."

"The Hawaiians are being misled by Wilcox. I like Wilcox as a friend, but as a statesman; well, I think he had better stay at home, rather than be sent on to Washington. Personally, I am sorry that I am pitted against David. When he went to Hawaii, I said to him, 'Don't rub up against the old man too much, for if you do you may never see Hilo.' (Laughter.) There are lots of wild cowboys down there and they may get after you.' He said, 'Well, I'm going, we want to defeat Wilcox. If I win I will treat you to a glass of soda, or something like that.' (Laughter.)"

looks you are all Republicans. (Applause.) If I keep on speaking here in Honolulu by the time I reach Hawaii they will say I am an old chestnut. I am not a speaker. All I ask of you is to pull together. Remember we have not got a sure thing. Unless we work hard, and invite some of our Democratic friends in to join us, we may be defeated by Wilcox. Just a day or two ago a few of them came to me and said, 'We will vote for you Sam, you can be sure of that.'"

As the delegate to be concluded, the audience broke into prolonged applause and cheered him to the echo. He also spoke in Hawaiian for the benefit of the natives in the audience.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

The Republican quartet rendered several selections when Mr. Parker finished speaking. They were well received, especially during the singing of the topical song, the words of which are by Mr. Beardslee, and are as follows: It's me earnest prayer that these islands may be blessed, according to our hopes, and to hasten that great end, better take me tip and scold. On to Washington, a by that knows the ropes. Faith! it's solid with McKinley is our Sam, our Sam. An' he'll 'stand in' wid him, like a— a— a— We will get Pearl Harbor built; Opposition will be kilt; An' ye'll livvy wan be happy as a clam, a clam.

New Hawaiian boys, listen to me noised; An' don't let Bob Wilcox fool yez cany more. Revolution was the game, and today it's just the same. But the toime for foightin' battles now is o'er. Jet git in an' hip Sam Parker, fer, yez bet, yez bet. He's the foistest mon for Congress yez kin get, kin get; Yer his bin yer country foine. Jet be gettin' toight in loine, Fer it's goin' to rain prosperity, an' ye'll git wet!

The appearance of the Republican quartet at political meetings is now assured during the remainder of the campaign, and the members are brushing up on a number of popular airs. Their unbounded success of last night was merited.

FORMER CONSUL HAYWOOD.

The next speaker was William Haywood, formerly United States Consul

sugar by dollars that are worth 100 cents in every part of the globe.

BRYANISM IS RUIN.

"Now what does the election of Bryan mean to the people of these islands? It means that the very best which he offers to us for our sugar is a fraction over two cents a pound; or he proposes to give us 47 cents on a dollar which you cannot exchange for a full dollar's equivalent anywhere. That cuts the price of our sugar down to less than one cent. We cannot raise sugar for one cent a pound. What is to become of the people of these islands on that kind of a proposition? Therefore I contend that you people of the Hawaiian Islands are interested in national issues. It is for you people to stand by that party which has ever since the reciprocity treaty and up to the annexation of these islands, done so much for them. I venture to say that you who lived here previous to the signing of the reciprocity treaty, know how much better off you are since those times. "Speaking of the 47-cent dollar of Mr. Bryan, that leads up to the old issue and to what is meant by 16 to 1. After one of our distinguished citizens stated publicly that even Mr. Bryan did not know what 16 to 1 meant, I would hesitate to say what I thought of it and its meaning. But when one of the leaders of the Democratic party who was sent to Kansas City and is asked to explain that measure of the Democratic platform and says he does not even believe the leader of the Democracy can unravel its meaning, I will not hesitate to make it clear. I only look back four years to the time when a great majority gave to Mr. McKinley the Presidency. I say that the great majority of people in the United States who gave McKinley that great majority know what that fallacy means."

TALK ON MONEY.

The speaker then went on to explain the arguments of the free silverites. Illustrating his talk with silver dollars—one an American and the other a Mexican. He stated that if Bryan were elected it would mean the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the result would be that the dollar would not be worth 100 cents, but would sink down to the value of a Mexican dollar, and the ocean greyhounds would pour in their silver by the ton and carry away all our gold in place of it. The nation would become bankrupt and sink to the level of Mexico, China or India. He stated that with silver on this basis he had the experience in Hongkong of having to hire a two-horse vehicle to carry about enough money to make his purchases. The Democratic party was willing even to stuff itself by raising the cry of imperialism. The only territory annexed to the United States up to the last two years, with the exception of Alaska had been annexed by the Democrats. He stated that the Democrats on the diplomatic relations by which Alaska was bought from Russia, shows that the Democrats accused Seward of everything under the sun in connection with the deal, going so far as to say that he made something out of it for himself. The speaker asked if Bryan would today advocate selling Alaska for the amount paid for it. He did not think so. The American people would stand for a proposition of the kind. And yet Alaska could not be compared with the beautiful Hawaiian Islands. The Democrats say that the annexation of Hawaii was a mistake and that the Hawaiians will never make good citizens and should never have been allowed to come into the Union; this was a false argument, he contended. But for the steadfastness of the great head of the Republican party, President McKinley and for the great men in Congress who fought for the annexation of the islands, the speaker said, Hawaii would today be but a small atom and the Democratic party, had it been in power, would have cast the islands adrift and left them to their own resources. The American people were not afraid of the issue which has been placed upon them by the Republican party. They will make of Porto Rico and the Philippines what they did thirty years ago of Alaska.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Taking up the planks in the platform which were of a local nature, Mr. Haywood spoke first of the labor conditions here. Labor would always be to these islands an important subject. He was of the opinion that the framers of the national platform document meant that all forms of manual labor were to be recognized which freedmen could perform where sufficient wages are being paid to allow the earner of them to educate his children, should be given to American citizens, leaving to the Asiatics who were brought here for a certain purpose those positions which they can always find available to them. He hoped the day would soon come when Hawaii would see only good registered voters, American citizens, performing a labor which would be a credit to them, and that for all this labor eight hours would constitute a day's work. The next thing would be for the Legislature to consider what kind of a Government the islands are to have in the future. He would not undertake to say what he thought was best for them. However, it seemed absolutely necessary that if Hawaii was to follow the spirit of Americanism they would give each island and each city, Home Rule. This would be one of the first things to consider. It was also the duty to ascertain from the several candidates how they stand on this subject.

MONEY FOR THE QUEEN.

There was another plank in the platform which he thought should have careful consideration by the Legislature. This was the one which recommended liberal appropriations for the unfortunate people of the Molokai leper settlement and for an equitable arrangement for those who suffered during plague times. To do so would be to carry out the sense of justice which is the great part of American citizenship. He dilated on the plank which provided for Queen Liliuokalani. He was of the opinion that the people of Hawaii should make some just and adequate compensation for the Queen during her declining years. He was sorry that Congress could not see its way clear to settle this matter. He was certain that the repugnance of citizens in the United States against establishing a precedent of creating civil

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